THE EXAMINER.

No. 94. MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1809.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 1.—We learn, by advices from Antwerp, that his Majesty the Emperor is shortly expected in Belgium. Several led horses and carriages belonging to the Emperor, have left this city in the course of the week. Some of them took the road to Antwerp, and others proceeded in the direction of Bayonne. According to the latest advices from Vienna, which are of the 23d ult. no decision had then taken place with respect to the grand question of Peace or War. The total of the French force in Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony, is estimated at 300,000 men.

The *Moniteur* contains an Imperial Decree, issued by his Majesty on his birth-day, the 15th of August, instituting a new order, to be called the Order of the Three Golden Fleeces, and to be specially appropriated to the rewarding of officers and soldiers, whose corps belong to the grand army, and have served with it during three campaigns. This order is to consist, at most, of 100 Grand Knights, 400 Commanders, and 1000 Knights. The Emperor is Grand Master. The Imperial Prince alone obtains admission from birth. The other Princes of the blood are only admissible after serving two years in the army, or during one actual campaign. It may be conferred for services deemed worthy of it, on the Grand Officers of the Crown, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate, and the immediate descendants of Marshals. With these exceptions, none can obtain it, but such as have, in different engagements, received three wounds. The Emperor, nevertheless, reserves to himself the privilege of bestowing it upon those who particularly distinguish themselves, by the defence of their colours, being the first to mount a breach, or other splendid atchievements. The memorable 15th of August will be the anniversary of the Order.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

The *Moniteur* contains a very long Report from the War Minister to JOSEPH NAPOLEON, respecting the operations of the French army in Spain. After detailing the proceedings previous to the battle of Talavera, it describes that memorable engagement. The battle commenced with the attack on the height, which "not having been successful," it was determined to make a general attack on the British line in front—and the Duke of Belluno was ordered, at the same time, to renew the attack on the height with three divisions. General Sebastiani was ordered to form the first division in two lines. The division of Laval (part of that division) was ordered to form in echelon, in the rear; but by accident formed in front, and, at the instant of deploying, was attacked by 15,000 men; but forming a square on the left, he in his turn attacked and routed them. An English regiment clubbed their arms and surrendered as prisoners, when the French Colonel being killed, they disengaged themselves, and only 100 men, including a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, were taken—the Colonel is since dead of his wounds. The attacks on the height were obstinately maintained—"but in spite of the valour of the troops, and the intrepidity of General Lapisse, this division could not maintain itself upon the height." Lapisse was killed in the attack. The retreat of this division having uncovered Sebastiani's division, the enemy made three distinct attacks, which were all repulsed. General Belair with his brigade overthrew the troops opposed to him. Leval again formed a square, to support the division of Sebastiani, stopped the whole right of the enemy, and gave time to the second brigade to form in close column. "While the 4th corps was bravely fighting, the Duke of Belluno himself rallied Lapisse's division, and again led it to the foot of the height." The British then resolved to make a charge of cavalry against the several corps of infantry which covered the little valley.—The 23d English light dragoons, which headed the charge, in spite of the fire of the 27th French regiment, and the battalion of grenadiers, passed between the divisions of Vilatte and Ruffin.—General Stroltz, with the 10th and 26th horse chasseurs, manœuvred to let them pass, and charged them in the rear—the route was complete, "there escaped only five men of the 23d regiment of light dragoons; all the rest were killed or taken.—The line occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the action was now for the most part occupied by the Imperial army. At last there was every appearance that one more vigorous attack would overthrow (*culbuter*) the army of the enemy, and give our cavalry an opportunity of debouching—it was too late to undertake this operation, and your Majesty appeared disposed to make the attempt next morning, when some officers announced, that the first corps was turned by the right, and that it could no longer remain in the position which it occupied. Other officers, on the contrary, reported that the Duke of Belluno was of opinion that the enemy's army could not resist a fresh attack. In this uncertainty your Majesty wrote to the Duke of Belluno to ascertain the truth; we all *bivouached* close by your Majesty, in the persuasion that the action would be renewed next morning, or at least that your Majesty would not take a contrary course, after having observed the dispositions of the enemy's army. But, at break of day, your Majesty was awakened by General Sebastiani, who had retired on the reserve with the 4th corps, because the first corps had retreated on Cassa egas, by the sides of the mountains. Further deliberation was useless—it became necessary to follow that movement. The reserve and the 4th corps put themselves in march. The division of Milhaud formed the rear-guard. The movement was made deliberately, and in good order. The enemy did not follow."—Of the loss of artillery there is no mention.—"In this battle the artillery has displayed its usual courage and valour. The loss of the combined army may be estimated at ten thousand; the English Generals Mackenzie and Langworth have been killed, a third General is wounded, several officers of distinction have perished, and eight days after the battle, 200 officers and 4000 men wounded, were found at Talavera. The loss of the Imperial army is also considerable—it consists of 600 men killed, and about 4000 wounded; two-thirds of these last being wounded but slightly, will quickly return to their corps. The 29th, at nine in the morning, the army was reunited on the left bank of the Alberche. The army of the enemy had not been entirely overthrown, but it had sustained so considerable a loss, that it was not likely soon to be in a condition to resume offensive operations. That was a sufficient reason for awaiting the arrival of the Duke of Dalmatia, who would have begun the destruction of this army, if it had not made haste to retire on the left bank of the Tagus."—The "Combat" of Toledo; the "Bataille" of Almonacid; and the report of the movements of the several French corps, form the remaining subjects of this Report.

AUSTRIA, EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT, SPAIN, &c.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE MONITEUR ON ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON PAPERS.

"We cannot consider the Austrian Monarch, its Sovereign,

and its armies, so entirely humiliated as they were after the battle of Austerlitz; there is no talk of an interview in a windmill."—*London Papers.*

"If there has been no interview, it is because the Emperor Napoleon would have none. The first interview in which the Emperor Napoleon gave peace to his enemy having left no remembrance of gratitude in the breast of the latter, it became evident that a fresh interview would be to no purpose. With regard to the difference between the situations of Austria, after the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, it is this:—After the battle of Austerlitz, Russia was still allied with Austria; she had upon the Vistula a second army, which she might march; Prussia, who had signed the Convention of the 2d of November, might take part in the war; in short, the army of Prince Charles was still untouched, and the whole of it might march. On the other hand, the important fortress of Raab and the Circles of Hungary had not been occupied; Saxony did not yet form part of the Confederation; and, however, the position of Dresden must be considered as of some importance; in fine, the Duchy of Warsaw belonged to Prussia, and the army of Gallicia, which now menaces Moravia, did not exist. At present, on the contrary, all the Austrian armies, all the Austrian fortresses, have been attacked and vanquished. There are hardly any vestiges remaining of the army which the Archduke John brought from Italy; and if it can still muster ten thousand men under arms, most of these men are only recruits. The grand army of Prince Charles being beaten at Eggmuhl, at Ratisbon, at Esling, and at Wagram, has lost his best soldiers, and he himself, frightened at the spirit of intrigue and division which reigns in the Cabinet, has thrown up the command and retired. The difference is not less great in the internal situation of the Monarchy: after the peace of Presburg, the French had only passed through the hereditary states; upon the present occasion, they have already made a stay in them of upwards of four months. At that time Austria had not made the last efforts; her population was still entire; at present many provinces have been so much depopulated by the levies in mass, that no other inhabitants are to be found in the villages than women and children. At that time all the revolutionary means which had been taken existed, and might be employed; at present they have been taken, and have been taken in vain: the country is exhausted of men as well as of things."—*Moniteur.*

"An army formidable from the number of the soldiers (we wish we could say formidable from the talents of its Chiefs), has been sent by England and landed in Zealand."—*London Paper.*

"The expedition against Zealand could not have any result for England. It might occasion some embarrassments, some fresh burthens on the people of France; but these they do not calculate, when any proofs of zeal or devotedness are to be given to the country; it could give the English nothing but shame; it could be attended with no other result than to make them lose an army, whilst it would procure a new army to the Emperor.—These prognostics have been perfectly verified. The expedition could not be attended with any result, because it was necessary to begin by making the siege of Flushing. Flushing, provided the island of Walcheren be inundated, must be considered by every sensible officer as impregnable, or at least as presenting difficulties which the labour of four months would be unable to vanquish. In this instance, the wisest calculations were baffled.—Flushing, when the besiegers' trenches were still 300 paces from the body of the fortress, when there was no breach, when the body of the fortress was untouched, surrendered by the sole effect of the terror of a bombardment. Is this cowardice? Is it treason? The sequel of the inquiry will prove which. Thus, then, the sole opposition of Flushing, which detained the English expedition only 20 days, ought to have detained it three months. Of all the chances of succeeding, [illegible] the least expected by the English, must have [illegible] a bombardment; they required [illegible] days spent in the Island of Walcheren [illegible], must have occasioned a number [illegible] computed at less than one in four soldiers; and to calculate otherwise would betray a total ignorance of the effects of that climate. When we say that 20 days spent in the Island of Walcheren must cost the quarter of the troops which land in it, we may add, that the health of the other three quarters must be essentially impaired, and that all the weakened men are on the point of falling sick. It is therefore a most senseless attempt to land brave soldiers in that fatal country, and we must consider the English army as destroyed, or at least what remains of it, as unable to do much duty for several months to come. But, in fine, after the siege of Flushing, we had to expect the siege of Fort Batz, which, communicating by water with Bergen-op-Zoom, and with Fort St. Martin, which the French have built opposite to it, could, in like manner, not be taken, but after works and trenches carried on in a country, the climate of which is as fatal as that of Walcheren. It is true, that the English were fortunate! A Dutch General, called Bruce, the shame of the military name, and whose head the nation must have to fall upon the scaffold, evacuated this fort through an unexemplified panic, six hours before the English arrived. Here then we again behold the English enjoying a good fortune upon which they could not rely: but these fortunate events, purchased with the ever increasing diminution of their army, whither could they carry them? To burn the French squadron? to effect this it was necessary to take Antwerp. But in fine, the French squadron being taken and burned, it remains to be known whether such an operation was worth what it has cost, and whether it be very prudent to go to an expence of many men, and of 40 or 50 millions, in order to occasion one's enemy a loss of between 15 and 20 millions. But the ships at Antwerp could not be taken. They did not depend upon the occupation of Flushing, upon that of Walcheren, nor of any island: they depended upon the Continent. It was necessary to take Antwerp! The English, who for this long time past have not travelled upon the Continent, consulted information collected six years ago, and imagined that Antwerp was still an open town as it was when it was only a trading port; they did not take into their calculation the works of these latter years, especially those which the Emperor has caused to be raised, since his journey to Antwerp."—[Here the *Moniteur* proceeds to describe the fortifications of Antwerp both on the land and sea side, and the means of resistance possessed by the French. The English, it says, to invest Antwerp, should have had at least 80,000 foot and 10,000 horse. From the 15th August, three French corps were formed: the Prince of Ponte Corvo was at Antwerp with 30,000 men, volunteers and regulars; the Duke of Conegliano was at Ghent with 25,000 men; and the Duke of Istria was at Lisle with 20,000. The *Moniteur* then describes what would have been the movements of the French in case Lord Chatham had attempted to proceed to Antwerp, in which case "the English army would have terminated its destinies."—The *Moniteur* then proceeds:] "—Lord Chatham, therefore, charged himself with a senseless operation, and those, therefore, who projected it shewed themselves to be as ignorant of the climate as of the localities. Lord Chatham saved the English army by determining to re-embark it; but every day that he delays to execute this determination, heightens the misfortunes of his expedition, and if he is culpable, it is not in having ordered the retreat, it is in having so long delayed to re-embark; for during this delay, the English troops contract fresh diseases and become infected with fresh seeds of destruction. Let it suffice to say, that the Emperor, when he learned that an English army had been landed upon that point, recommended that it should not be attacked, and that we should leave the destruction of it to the diseases, which, in that dangerous climate, must do the enemy more injury than the cannon, without its costing any thing to France. The English, in landing in Flanders, did, therefore a thing contrary to all the rules of war: 1st. Because they took for the theatre of their operations a country so unwholesome, that they had to presume that a month's stay in it would destroy their army; that the country is covered with strong places, such as Flushing, Bergen-op-Zoom, Bathz, and Lillo; and on the side of the island of Cadsand, the new fort Napo-

leon, &c. &c. 2d. Because their principal object appeared to be to capture the squadron, they ought to have imagined that the squadron depended upon Antwerp, and that Antwerp was impregnable, for its communications with France could not be cut off, except by immense armies, against which the whole population of France would have time to march. The result of all which is, that the English have been for so many years shut out of the Continent, that they are no longer acquainted with it. Every thing has changed except their hatred against France. With regard to the Island of Walcheren, it is said, that they mean to keep it. We should have only cause to applaud this resolution for many reasons: 1st, The English, although they had 20,000 men in the Island of Walcheren, could not prevent it from being attacked and retaken; 2d, 20,000 English, exposed to the influence of the climate, would experience so much loss, that it would be necessary to be continually reinforcing them; that, in the course of the year, 80,000 men would as necessarily become victims to the climate, and it would cost them more to guard this marsh, than to preserve the East Indies; but it is probable that time would not be left for them to suffer such losses. The channel between the two islands is so narrow, that bombs can reach from the one to the other. The 20 ships of the line and the flotilla which we have in the Scheldt, would soon make us masters of that river. It would not be forgotten, that four years ago, and with our flotilla alone, we were masters of all the coasts; can it be doubted, that we should be soon masters of a closed sea? and can it, at the same time be supposed that the English would attempt to keep Flushing without being masters of the Scheldt? Besides, a flotilla is too dangerous a war for them. Such a war is not carried on with boats alone, it is conducted with excellent troops, that is to say, with means which do not allow the English any advantage over us. We well know that men exist, who, although completely ignorant of the art of war, have, notwithstanding, the silly habit of taking and endeavouring to give counsel to those who are masters in it; those people, yet more skillful than that public speaker who introduced the subject of war before Hannibal, tell you, that the English, by preserving the Island of Walcheren, will make it a second Gibraltar, or another Malta; in fine, a commanding point which will render them masters of Flanders, of Holland, &c. Poor madmen! they cannot perceive that if the English persist in keeping the Island of Walcheren, that circumstance would be as advantageous for us as if they were embarrassed in the heart of Spain. In general, whenever an English army lands on the Continent, every real Frenchman ought to rejoice. Such a contest is completely in our favour: a nation of three millions of men cannot meet man for man a nation of forty millions. A new army, all the elements of which are in the navy, cannot keep the field against the veteran forces which have conquered two-thirds of Europe; in fine, an army which can only arrive by sea, has neither artillery, cavalry, nor equipages, at least it has a very great inferiority in all these means; and Lord Chatham really could not mount more than 2000 cavalry; well! before 15 days were elapsed, the French effective cavalry, which were assembled on the Banks of the Scheldt, amounted to 4000!"—*Moniteur.*

"Reflecting also that our troops are not led on by a Marlborough, a Wolf, or *even a Wellesley.*"—*London Papers.*

"We here see what the spirit of party is capable of. It is a pity that Sir Arthur Wellesley had not the command instead of Lord Chatham. The latter saved the English army; the other would probably have lost it, as he has lost that which he commanded in Spain—where he had the imprudence to entangle himself with 30,000 men, without reflecting that he thus exposed his left wing to the different corps of the Dukes of Dalmatia, of Elchingen, and of Treviso, who had 70,000 men under arms. He has, it is true, drawn himself out of this critical situation by a precipitate flight, and by abandoning his hospitals, his wounded, his horses, and a part of his equipages. It was thus that General Moore, in his ridiculous expedition in the month of November last, fled from Benevento to Corunna, abandoning his allies, his horses, his ammunition, and his equipages. Neither the one nor the other of these Generals has displayed that foresight, which is a charaeteristic so essential in war, and which prompts to do only what can be supported, and to undertake only what presents the greatest number of chances of success. Sir Arthur Wellesley has not evinced more talent than the men who direct the cabinet of St. James's. To wish to support Spain against France, and to contend upon the Continent with France, is forming an enterprize which will cost dear to those who have undertaken it, and who will meet in it only disasters. Conflagrations, it is true, may be kept up—misfortunes may be brought on peaceable inhabitants—rivers of blood may flow—the people, the protectors of whom they call themselves, may be ruined—but any other results are impossible."—*Moniteur.*

The *Moniteur* of September 28, contains the following observations, in the form of notes, on the *London Gazette* of Saturday, 2d of September, containing the dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated Deleytosa:—

"When I entered Spain I had a communication with General Cuesta," &c.—*Gazette.*

"We wish Lord Wellington to command the English armies; with his character he will suffer some great catastrophe. It appears that he has neither spies nor any accurate information, which is astonishing, in a country where England has so many partizans."—*Moniteur.*

"I prefered to go from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually," &c.—*Gazette.*

"We believe that his dispositions were made, for we see in one of his dispatches, that he thought he had only to do with ten or twelve thousand French; and it was possible that he might march with 20,000 men against a corps which, in his opinion, consisted of only ten or twelve thousand; but he should have gained better information on his march, and he would have learned that this corps of 12,000 men amounted to 70,000. He had his retreat cut off, and was too fortunate to be able to throw himself, in order to be able to escape, into impracticable roads. General Wellesley is inexcusable for not having known that the corps of the Dukes of Dalmatia, Elchingen, and Treviso amounted to 70,000 men; and for having thought that he could cover his left flank against this formidable army by leaving two battalions at Puerto Banos. What ignorance!—*Moniteur.*

"I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera."—*Gazette.*

"General Cuesta did right to leave Talavera; if he had delayed he would have been lost. He did wrong to leave two divisions and 40 pieces of artillery on the Tagus: he lost them; and this post, which was the rear-guard, was a post of honour. General Wellesley ought to have occupied it. It is acknowledged in war, that an advanced-guard, or a rear-guard, according to the operations, is the post most important to defend. But General Wellesley had taken the lead, and according to the laudable practice of his nation, had left to his allies the post of danger."—*Moniteur.*

"The enemy stated to be 30,000 strong; but, at all events, consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney."—*Gazette.*

"We see that, even at the time when he wrote, the English General did not know the force of the French. He speaks only of the corps of the Dukes of Dalmatia and Elchingen, and appears to have no knowledge of the corps of the Duke of Treviso, 25 battalions strong, and which, since their entrance into Spain, have not been inferior to the best troops in Europe. If Lord Wellesley frequently commits similar errors in war, he may one day dearly pay for them."—*Moniteur.*

"We had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known; and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Venegas, and allowing from 10 to 11,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000."—*Gazette.*

"This is a singular calculation which Lord Wellesley makes of the first and fourth corps, and the reserve. The first corps is composed of 36 battalions, the fourth of 30, the reserve of

20 battalions, and the cavalry of 40 squadrons. Lord Wellesley had, therefore, around him 170 battalions and 80 or 90 squadrons, and he expected to conquer Madrid with 20,000 men. We do not speak of the Spaniards; they may be reckoned as of consequence for plundering single persons, or for defending themselves behind a wall, but very little account can be made of them in a regular battle, as the English may have been convinced. If Lord Wellesley had had, besides his 20,000 men, the whole army of Lord Chatham, which went to bury itself in the marshes of the Isle of Walcheren, he could have derived nothing from his expedition but disgrace, confusion, and defeat. If the English mean to dispute Spain with France, they must land an army, if not equal to the French army, at least two thirds as strong, that is to say, of at least one hundred and fifty thousand men, for the Spaniards cannot be reckoned for more than one-third in a regular battle. Nothing can be more advantageous to France than to have the English engage in land-wars, for then, instead of conquering England by sea, we shall conquer her on the Continent. Such a contest shews to admiration what those are who direct the Cabinet of London. Themistocles advised the Athenians to abandon their citadels, and take refuge on board their ships.—It is to be wished that the British Cabinet may persist, as it has begun, in the plan of deserting its ships and throwing itself upon the Continent. We have predicted the humiliation of England and peace before a year elapses. Before a year shall have expired, the English, whatever efforts they may make, will be driven out of the Peninsula, and the Imperial Eagle shall wave on the fortress of Lisbon." At the end of the next paragraph the *Moniteur* adds the following concluding note:—"We shall not continue these notes, it would be an insult to our readers; the falsehood of the report of Lord Wellesley must be evident to every one. Lord Wellesley, without knowing the force of the enemy with whom he had to contend, without being furnished with that which constitutes an army, advanced to Talavera. The idea of entering Madrid turned his brain.—He took the French army for an army of Sepoys; he arrived at Talavera with 25 or 26,000 men; he was there joined by 30,000 Spaniards; and with these two armies he intended to penetrate to Madrid. The Duke of Belluno manœuvred skilfully to draw him on, and formed a junction with the 4th corps and the reserve, and with the King at their head marched against the enemy. The Duke of Dalmatia, with still more considerable forces than those of the King, marched upon their rear. Lord Wellington could not extricate himself, but by beating separately the two armies. The 1st and 4th corps presented him with an opportunity, since they attacked without waiting for the three corps commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia. The English fought well. The battle of Talavera was doubtful, though the loss of the English was much more considerable than ours, for the French artillery was more numerous. It appears from a series of multiplied faults the French could not take the position on the left; but the English were beaten back every time they attempted to advance upon the French. When the 70,000 men commanded by the Duke of Dalmatia were at Placentia, Lord Wellesley believed there were not more than 10,000 men there, and gave himself up to the most ridiculous combinations. He perceived however the folly of his calculations, his extreme imprudence, and was sufficiently fortunate to save himself in Portugal with his infantry. What would have been the case if manœuvring, according to the principles of war, the French army had only given battle united. Lord Wellington says, the want of the means of conveyance prevented him from marching to Madrid. What would have been the consequence if he had marched to Madrid, and the Duke of Dalmatia had placed himself between him and the Tagus? He would have come with his army to France. He has sacrificed brave men through presumption, and ignorance of that which a General ought not to be ignorant. This expedition resembles that of General Moore in the month of November last. But General Moore was more prudent, and saved himself sooner, and though he suffered enormous losses, the half of his army returned to England. Like General Moore, General Wellesley abandoned his hospitals, his baggage, his artillery, and arsenals in Portugal, with the half of his army. At this moment he has not 18,000 men under arms, out of the 40,000 which left the ports of England."—*Moniteur.*

The *Moniteur* of the 30th September, after giving the following intelligence from an English Paper—

The whole British army has quitted Spain. Sir Arthur Wellesley has his head-quarters at Elvas (1)—It is said this retreat has been occasioned by the want of provisions (2)—The French have returned to Madrid—

Has these notes:—

(1) This is certainly a great success, and the English people owe much gratitude to Lord Wellesley for having destroyed a part of their troops, for having compromised the glory of their arms, for having fled sixty leagues pursued sword in hand; in fine—for having abandoned their allies. The King of England has rewarded these great services by conferring on General Wellesley the title of *Lord Wellington, Viscount Talavera.* Why does he not give, likwise, to Lord Chatham, the title of *Duke of Walcheren?* This reward would be as well merited as that which has been granted to Sir Arthur. We hope that the English General, who, in the course of this winter, will be driven into the Tagus and forced to evacuate Portugal, will receive the title of *Duke of Lisbon.* Thus the French will find in the genealogy of the English Generals the list of their successes.

(2) It is impossible to find a worse excuse: What, was it in the middle of Spain, and when the English army had behind it Seville, Lisbon, and the sea, that its retreat was occasioned by the want of provisions? It is imposible to sport more with the public credulity. The English fled from the French bayonets; and the French troops, far from returning immediately to Madrid, pursued these fugitives as far as the heights would permit.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, SEPT. 16.—The conferences at the castle of Altenburgh continue. Our course of Exchange is still bad. A principal demand in the negociations for Peace is, that until a pacification with England a French army shall remain in the Austrian States. All the high points in Austria above and below the Ems, are to be strongly fortified, chiefly the Gottweicher and the White Mountains. Not a day passes without fresh troops arriving from France and the Confederate States. In consequence of the turn that the war has taken, the best understanding does not prevail between the Archdukes John and Charles. The former will not acknowledge himself wrong in his retreat from Italy, and has declared himself openly against the other.—It is rumoured that the Emperor Napoleon has, through the medium of his Minister at the castle of Altenburgh, submitted some new proposals to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, with the view of removing certain difficulties which have hitherto prevented the signature of the treaty of peace. The protraction of the negociation has led to an opinion, which seems founded in probability, that it relates not to Austria singly, but to the whole of Europe. A peace deciding the fate of particular States is to Napoleon the work scarcely of a day or two, as appears from the treaties which followed the battles of Austerlitz and Friedland. It is positively asserted, in the mean time, that the negociations at Altenburg are in a favourable train, and that within the last week a very considerable approximation has taken place between the Plenipotentiaries. It is rumoured, that during the further progress of the negociation, the Emperor Napoleon will make a short excursion as far as Munich; and that during his Majesty's absence, the Prince Vice-Roy

of Italy and the Prince of Neufchatel will have the command of the Grand Army.

Augsburgh, Sept. 15.—In case peace shall not be made, 50,000 men, assembling on the Rhine, will march into Austria.

Sept. 16.—Orders have been received here for filling the magazines again with flour and forage. It is ordered that 80,000 rations of vegetables shall be prepared. The day before yesterday some waggons passed through here from Paris, loaded with French wine. Scarce a day passes in which French Officers both of superior and inferior ranks, do not pass through this place in great haste for Strasburgh. The former travel in coaches, the latter in waggons, containing from 10 to 14 men each. The town of Fussen is said to be again in the possession of the Tyrolese.

Sept. 17.—The noted Countess Sternbach, who was brought here from Munich, fought in the ranks of the insurgents against the Bavarians. She is the only daughter of a butcher. The Count Von Sternbach fell in love with her noble countenance, and her robust and handsome figure, and gave his hand. She regales herself in the morning with a glas of *Schnaps*, in the Tyrolese fashion, and occasionally smokes her pipe of tobacco. She was taken prisoner in an action with the Bavarian troops in the Inuthal, and is proceeding under an escort for Strasburg, with the Tyrolese Clergyman, taken at the same time.

Kaufbeuren, Sept. 16.—The French and Bavarians are making the utmost exertions to fortify the town of Fuessen, which may be considered as the principal pass on the side of the Tyrol. The Tyrolese are mustering in considerable force near the Reuti, but dare not venture into the plain, being intimidated by the French cavalry and artillery. Their Commander, the noted Hofer, has sent in a declaration to the French and Bavarian out-posts, in which he states, that the Tyrolese are willing to lay down their arms, if they are recognised as a free Republic. No answer has been returned to this declaration.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday a Gentleman at Dover, after walking to and fro in a hurried manner on Shorn Cliff, precipitated himself into the sea. The body was soon washed on shore, but all the means used to restore him to life were fruitless. On searching his pockets, several letters were found, with the address purposely torn off. By their contents it would appear that he has a correspondent abroad, and that he is a merchant in the city. In one pocket was found a piece of paper crumpled up, with the following lines:—

Oh! Sarah, Sarah, cruel maid!
Why scorn a heart so true?
Whose only wish was once to live—
And now to die for you!

He is of short stature, had on a corbeau great coat, blue coat with gilt buttons, light worsted pantaloons and half-boots. It appears that a gentleman answering the description had come from Margate the day before on horseback, and slept at the Ship Tavern. The body remains at the Cliff Barracks to be owned.

The following afflicting accident occurred a few days ago at Wigtoft, near Boston. A nurse charged with the care of a woman lying in, and her infant, only two days old, and also of a little girl about three years of age, being obliged to bring water from a pit about eighty yards distant, the girl, during her absence, went out, and brought in an armful of straw, and stood close by the fire. The straw was quickly in flames, and having communicated to the clothes of the child, she ran out of the house shrieking; the distracted mother immediately sprang from her bed, overtook her, and extinguished the flames, but alas! too late. The little girl lived forty hours, in less agony than might be expected (her left breast being dreadfully scorched), and then expired—and the afflicted mother lies in a state which precludes all hopes of recovery.

At the late fair at Harlow Bush, in Essex, a young jockey boasted that he had sold a horse for 15*l.* above his value. A Yorkshire friend present requested to see the money; on which the seller produced 40*l.* in bank notes, upon a bank that had no existence, being the consideration for which he had sold his horse.

A gunsmith of Hull advertises his pistols in the following manner:—"He wishes particularly to call the attention of the public to his pistols, which he finishes in a superior style, with or without hair triggers, to shoot with unerring aim. He can with confidence *recommend them to his Majesty's Ministers*, as articles worthy of their notice, and that will enable them *to do their business effectually*; acting in a way far superior to that in which those used by Messrs. Canning and Castlereagh acted on a late occasion."

On Sunday se'nnight, a ludicrous circumstance occurred in the Cathedral of Carlisle. The Mayor and Corporation having attended divine service, as is customary before the election of a new Mayor, the church was crowded in every part. When the organ struck up *Te Deum*, the congregation were surprised at the profound silence observed by the choristers—nothing was to be heard but the rich and impressive tones of that harmonious instrument; no voices accompanied it. Upon enquiring into the cause, it was found that the Gentlemen of the choir had come to an unanimous determination not to sing until their salaries were raised. At present they only receive 3*l.* 6*s.* per annum each. Since the reign of Henry VIII. no augmentation of their pay has taken place, though it is a fact well known, that the revenues of the Church have increased tenfold in value since that time.

At the Norwich Sessions, leave was obtained, on the part of Major Turner, to exhibit fresh articles of the peace against Mrs. Sinclair Sutherland. These articles, after a recital of the former charges, and the decision of the Court upon them, further stated, that Mrs. S. Sutherland had, at the last Sessions, given her own recognizance, which was of no effect, she being a married woman; that only seven days after entering into this recognizance, she came again upon Major Turner's premises, at Buckenham, in that county, whilst he was there present, looking into his parlour windows, and using offensive and provoking language, and this conduct she repeated on several occasions afterwards, staying for one or two hours at a time; that Major Turner having, in order to avoid her, retired into an upper apartment of his house, Mrs. S. Sutherland procured a ladder, which, setting against the wall of the said apartment, she mounted, and looked in at the window; that, within these few days last past, Major T. received a letter, written by Mrs. S. containing expressions liable to a construction injurious to his character. To the truth of these articles Major T. swore in presence of the Court, who determined that Mrs. S. Sutherland should find two sureties in 100*l.* each for keeping the peace towards Major Turner for one year. On the lady not being prepared to comply with this decision, she was committed to the Castle, whence, however, she was released the same afternoon; two gentlemen, one an inhabitant of Norwich, and the other of New Buckenham, having agreed to be bound for her.

York Assizes.—Sedition.—*James Asquith*, blacksmith, of Mirfield, was charged with uttering seditious words. The indictment consisted of two counts. The first charged the prisoner with uttering these words, with the intent to stir up his Majesty's subjects to sedition and hatred of his person and government. The second stated the words to have been used in contempt of his Majesty's person and government.

Wm. Brooke, Esq. stated, that he was a Deputy Lieutenant, and that on the 31st of May last, the prisoner appeared before him at the Court-house at Wakefield, for the purpose of being enrolled in the Local Militia; that in administering the oath to him he recited it sentence by sentence; the prisoner repeating the words after him, but when he had got to the

words "bear true allegiance to his Majesty," the prisoner said, "damn King George." The witness being shocked at the expression, laid down the book, and after consulting with some gentlemen who were with him, the prisoner was committed. The prisoner did not appear to be in liquor, but said the words deliberately, and appeared rather serious. On being cross-examined by the prisoner's Counsel, he said the word damn was introduced into the oath after Majesty, as thus: "you shall bear true allegiance to his Majesty, damn King George." Mr. Brooke inadvertently added, that he recited the above words, and the prisoner repeated them after him. This mistake excited a great laugh, which the Chairman severely censured. The witness said a great number of persons manifested some reluctance against taking the oath.

Mr. Heywood said a great deal of pains had been taken to crush a worm. Two Justices of the Peace, and two Deputy Lieutenants, attended to give this trumpery prosecution the greater solemnity. That the words were spoken was proved; but that is not the point; the issue the Jury had to try was the intention with which they were spoken; it could not be with an intent to stir up his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenants, to hatred of his person and government; the first count must of course be laid out of consideration. And as to the second, he thought it could not be supported; the man was out of humour at having the oath to take, having got it into his head, as great numbers of persons had done, that it would subject him to go for a soldier. The words he admitted were very indecent, and if they had contented themselves with the week's imprisonment he had received at Wakefield, it would have been well enough; but to make it the subject of a grave prosecution was ridiculous. This prosecution would cost the county 200l. which we shall have to pay; but when he considered the rate at which those who were last week at the head of affairs spent the money of the nation, this was not to be wondered at. Mr. Heywood adverted to the inflammatory paragraphs which had appeared in a neighbouring newspaper, all tending to prevent this unfortunate man from having a fair trial; but the folly and nonsense of these paragraphs, was, he thought, a sufficient antidote to their malignity; among other observations equally absurd, it was stated that the prisoner's grandfather was a seditious character; I believe, said he, that some other persons' grandfathers were guilty not only of sedition, but attainted of high treason during the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, and that they were indebted for the recovery of their estates to the magnanimity of a Whig Administration. On the grounds of this attempt to excite prejudice, I might have moved to remove the trial, but I was convinced that a Yorkshire Jury had the good sense to treat these inflammatory writings with the contempt they justly merited.

M. A. Taylor, Esq. the Chairman, said, the words laid in the indictment had been clearly proved to have been used by the prisoner; the question, and the only question for the consideration of the Jury, related to the intention with which they were spoken. The words were highly indecent and reprehensible.—The Jury, after a few moment's deliberation, found the prisoner not guilty, and he was immediately discharged.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUHTCY ENLARGED.

J. Kelly Shoreditch, cheesemonger, from Oct. 14 to Nov. 7, at Guildhall.

BANKRUPTS.

M. Hey, Cateaton-street, warehouseman. Attornies, Messrs. Bourdillon and Hewett, Little Friday-street, Cheapside.

T. Brown, Leeds, flax-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. Exley and Stocker, Furnival's-Inn, London.

J. Stevenson, Oxford-street, dealer. Attorney, Mr. Allen, Berner's-street, Oxford-street.

CERTIFICATES—Oct. 31.

J. Bowers, Manchester, innkeeper.—J. Scott, Strand, bookseller.—W. and R. S. Heywood, Manchester, linen-merchants.—J. C. Tozer, Newton Bushell, Devon, scrivener.—G. Pickwood, Cloak-lane, wine-merchant.—J. Carter, Sandwich, Kent, draper.—D. Kidd, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper.—D. Wood, Bloxwick, Stafford, awl-blade-maker.—J. Towers, Walsall, Stafford, whip-thong-manufacturer.—G. Levie, High-street, Shadwell, straw-hat-manufacturer.—J. H. Griffiths, Northampton Terrace, City-road, stock-broker.—T. Coulson and J. K. Corder, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, seedsmen.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of Oct. 1809, present, the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl Bathurst to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

R. Barber, Watling-street, merchant, from Oct. 17, to Nov. 4, at ten, at Guildhall.

J. M'Cloud, Woolwich, wheelwright, from Oct. 14, to Oct. 17, at ten, at Guildhall, London.

BANKRUPTS.

H. and B. H. Hale, Birchin-lane, oilmen. Attorney, Mr. Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

J. Alcocks, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, victualler. Attorney, Mr. Attwood, Ensham.

T. Haliday, Otley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner. Attorney, Mr. Crosley, Bradford.

J. Norris, Portsmouth, baker. Attorney, Mr. Howard, Portsea.

W. Rouse, Cheltenham, watch-maker. Attorney, Mr. Pruen, Cheltenham.

H. Riley, Sowerhous, Halifax, cotton-spinner. Attornies, Messrs. R. R. and C. Jackson, Manchester.

J. Chetham, Heaton-Norris, Manchester, check-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Lingard, Heaton-Norris.

CERTIFICATES.—Nov. 4.

A. Cawley, Mellor, Derbyshire, grocer.—H. Moseley, Lawrence Pountney-hill, and I. Whieldon, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, merchants.—J. Clark and H. Hall, Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, carpet-manufacturers.—R. Horsley, Elder-street, Spitalfields, silk-weaver.—J. and T. Beadle, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

In the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, a conversation was entered upon concerning two statements contained in the *Morning Post*, one relating to Mr. Goodbehere, and the other respecting the Court itself,—both of which proved to be *direct falsehoods*. Mr. James Dixon was considered as the author of these statements, which he did not deny.—As for the *Post*, it's containing only two falsehoods in one day may be considered as a proof of amendment in the Editor.

A curious circumstance took place a few days ago whilst the Duke of York stopped to change horses at the Chequers Inn, Brandon:—The new landlady of that inn, being very anxious for a sight of his Royal Highness, had instructed her servants to inform her when the carriage drove up, and in consequence they vociferated the name of Mrs. Clarke so loud and frequent, as could not fail to strike the Duke's auricular nerves. The same exclamation was not the case on his changing horses at Bury, where a number of persons assembled, and three shouts were given for Colonel Wardle.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.
3 per Consols 68 15/23 | Red. Ann. 67 17/88 | Omnium.. 1 prem

THE EXAMINER.

London, October 16.

To know the extent of an enemy's talents is indispensable to a successful resistance of him: it would therefore be ridiculous prejudice, and impolitic as untrue in an Englishman, not to acknowledge that Napoleon, like all the great warriors who have preceded him in history, is as consummate a politician as soldier, and has effected nearly as much success by the stratagems of his cabinet, as by his manœuvres in the field. A fresh proof of his political acumen will be seen in our Foreign Intelligence, containing the Strictures of the *Moniteur* on Austria and our Expeditions; for there is a strong internal evidence that they are written by Napoleon himself. No other person would venture to accuse the French Generals, with King Joseph at their head, of "a series of multiplied faults." Though the disasters they detail make our cheeks to burn with shame at their authors, and our hearts to ache for the tens of thousands of our brave countrymen sufferers, yet if Englishmen read them rightly, they will be of far more service than the splendor even of a continental victory, for the first helps to open, while the latter might tend to shut our eyes to the incapacity, not only of our Generals, but of our Ministers. To draw the film from our eyes is a painful but necessary operation. They expose our Ministers in exposing the statements and mistatements of many of the London Newspapers, the embosomed foes, because deluders of the country. They are replete with conclusive arguments against the folly and ignorance of the planners and conductors of the expeditions. The event has fully proved the truth of their assertion, that "it required twenty days to obtain Flushing by bombardment, which, in the month of August, must have occasioned the sickness of one in every four soldiers, and that the rest must be essentially impaired. It is therefore a most senseless attempt to land brave soldiers in that fatal country." It would puzzle Ministers to answer the following question of the *Moniteur*, "Whether, if they had even taken the French squadron, it was worth what it has cost, the expence of so many men and millions?" But the *Moniteur* adds that "the ships could not be taken," and its reasons are powerful ones. To effect it "it was necessary to take Antwerp, with its stupendous fortifications, by investing it with 80,000 foot and 10,000 horse, for it contained an army of 30,000 men, and 45,000 more were at hand, and it was open to the whole population of France. Lord Chatham, therefore, charged himself with a senseless operation, and those who projected it shewed themselves to be as ignorant of the climate as the localities."—The *Moniteur* exults in the mad determination of Ministers to keep this Dutch "Golgotha,—a place of skulls,"—because even "20,000 men are incapable of keeping it; that the immense loss, from the climate, must be continually reinforced, and that it would cost more to guard it than to preserve the East Indies." It adds, "men exist, who, though completely ignorant of the art of war, have notwithstanding the silly habit of endeavouring to give counsel to those who are masters of it, and who tell you that they will make Walcheren a second Gibraltar, or another Malta. Poor madmen!" What entire reason has the *Moniteur*, in consequence of the sad fate of nearly all our expeditions to the Continent, under that best of all possible commanders, the Duke of York, &c. &c. to make the following assertion: "In general, when an English army lands on the Continent, every Frenchman ought to rejoice".

Though the Ministers of this Country, after its long experience of the pertinacious persistance in the ruinous system of foreign Expeditions, are not yet cured of this Pitt mania, it is to be hoped, if they are not altogether divested of shame, that the taunts and arguments of our sagacious enemy may not be wholly disregarded by them. The advice to be gathered from disagreeable, but salutary truths, will, if influential, be of more assistance to them and the country, than if their master, Pitt himself, were to be revived among them; that master whom they so worthily and so well imitate in his disastrous rule, unassociated with any of his respectability of talent. "Nothing can be more advantageous to France (says this *Moniteur*) than to have the English engaged in land wars. Such a contest *shews to admiration what those are who direct the Cabinet of London*."

The *Moniteur*'s official account of the battle of Talavera agrees in general with Lord Wellington's. It grants the defeat of the French on the height, but tries in vain to persuade its readers that they had, on the whole, the advantage of the British. After stating several partial, though mostly pretended advantages, it asserts that "the line occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the action, was now for the most part occupied by the Imperial army. At last there was every appearance that one more vigorous attack would overthrow the army of the enemy." These falsehoods are, however, completely exposed, by acknowledging soon after that "General Sebastiani *retired* on the *reserve* with the fourth corps, because the first corps had *retreated* on Cassalegas, and it became necessary for the whole army to follow that movement."

But however some of our Ministers may prove, by remaining in office after such a disastrous Administration, that they have stronger legs than heads, and however they may assume to despise by the retention of Golgotha the useful warnings of an enemy, poor Lord Wellington, who is certainly a man of more spirit, must have different feelings when he peruses the sarcastic observations of the *Moniteur*, because they are not only taunting, but strongly argumentative. The supposition is a very fair one that the army of the Golgotha would probably have been lost had he had the command of it instead of the *sleeping* partner in the firm of British Generals;" he who had the imprudence to entangle himself in Spain with 30,000 men, without reflecting that he thus exposed his left wing to different French corps, amounting to 70,000 men, and who withdrew himself out of this critical situation by a precipitate flight, and who is inexcusable for having thought that he could cover his left flank against this formidable army, by leaving two battalions at Puerto Banos. What ignorance!"—The *Moniteur* "wishes Lord Wellington may command the English armies, because with his character he may sustain some great catastrophe." It might have added, as he already has in the useless waste of British lives, and the loss of 4000 brave men left sick at Talavera, both consequent on his foolish advance into the heart of Spain. The *Moniteur* is justified in saying that "General Cuesta did right to leave Talavera—if he had

de ayed he would have been lost!" He would certainly have been lost, because the enemy he had to contend with, who was strong enough for two whole days to engage Cuesta when united with Sir Arthur, undoubtedly would have destroyed him when alone. In nothing more did Sir Arthur shew his deficiency of skill than in thus leaving the Spaniards to the mercy of the French. "Lord Wellington, without knowing the force of his enemy, without being furnished with that which constitutes an army, advanced to Talavera. The idea of entering Madrid turned his brain." If not quite mad, that brain must certainly be disordered which could think even of such a plan. "He took the French for an army of Sepoys." This is a just sneer at the military renown obtained by Lord Wellington and others by conquering the poor East Indians, a false renown, which, with the Government influence of his family, have put him in possession of an arduous command which he has proved himself incompetent to. The consequence of his advancing to Madrid, as he so sanguinely expected, would have been, as the *Moniteur* states, "to have gone with his army to France." It will be no easy matter for his Lordship to disprove the assertion of the *Moniteur*, that "he has sacrificed brave men through presumption, and ignorance of that which a General ought to know."

Lord Wellington on his return to England will, however, derive some consolation from the sympathies of Lord Chatham, if that yawning General is not too displeased at the evident partiality shown to the former; for "why," asks the *Moniteur*, "has not Lord Chatham the title of Duke of Walcheren?"

An unanswerable reply is made to the assertion in some of the London papers, that "the Austrian Monarchy and its armies are not so entirely humiliated as they were after the battle of Austerlitz." It states that "then Russia was still allied with Austria, who had a second army on the Vistula; that Russia might take part in the war; that the army of Prince Charles was untouched; that the fortress of Raab, and the circle of Hungary had not been occupied; that Saxony was not in the Confederation; and that the army of Gallicia, now menacing Moravia, did not exist. At present, on the contrary, all the Austrian armies and fortresses have been vanquished; Prince John's army has been for the greater part destroyed; the grand army of Prince Charles, after four defeats, has lost by resignation its distinguished Commander; the French, who before only passed through the Hereditary States, have already made a stay in them of more than four months, and that all the revolutionary means which then had not, have now been taken in vain, and the country depopulated by levies in mass."

The negociations between the Continental Emperors are still continued. Peace, however, is expected.

The letters which passed between Mr. Perceval and Lords Grey and Grenville have been published by the latter. The direct object of Mr. Perceval's application was to form with those noblemen "an extended and combined Administration;" in plain English, a *Coalition*; which was immediately and peremptorily rejected.—After the celebrated coalitions between Mr. Fox and Lord North, and latterly between the Foxites and the Grenvillites, there would have been nothing surprising had the offer succeeded. The Grenvilles have no objection whatever to accept of office; their attachment to place and profit is pretty well known; but they just now feel their strength too much to become the buttresses of a tottering fabric, which must soon tumble to pieces from mere weakness. In the mean time, Ministers are endeavouring to recruit their enfeebled ranks from any and every quarter: a Mr. Croker has been made Secretary to the Admiralty, and Lord Bathurst has succeeded Mr. Canning as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—The Marquis Wellesley is also returning from Spain, and the supporters of Ministers tell us that he will join the present men. But is he not now acting with them, and what has his vaunted talents effected? The Grenvilles, indeed, might not occasion our being laughed at so much abroad, but it is altogether doubtful whether they would decrease our burthens at home: they are quite as selfish as the Pittites, and are equally the enemies of Reform. Such are not the characters who can successfully oppose Napoleon; we want able, and above all, honest men, who will exert themselves for the public good, not for their own private advantage. In a word, the *system* must be changed; all other changes are frivolous and pernicious, and must end in disgrace and dismay.

Lord Castlereagh's Crimination, and Mr. Canning's Defence, will be found in this day's paper.—His Lordship charges Mr. Canning with intriguing for his removal from office; of having obtained a promise of his dismissal; and of concealing that promise from him; in short, to use his Lordship's own language, of acting "in breach of every principle of good faith both public and private."—Mr. Canning replies, by acknowledging that he did apply for the Noble Secretary's removal, for the express purpose of introducing Lord Wellesley into the Cabinet; but as to the concealment, *that* was owing to Lord Camden and other particular friends of Lord Castlereagh.—In the personal squabbles of such men, the public can have very little interest; it is evident that it was but a mere court-quarrel about place, and power, and profit. It was at first imagined that Mr. Canning had some twinges of conscience on the subject of Lord Castlereagh's Parliamentary intrigue with the place-broker Reding; but no; as if fearful that he should be supposed capable of such a popular and praiseworthy feeling, he distinctly refers to that memorable piece of jobbing, as a reason why he acquiesced in a postponement of Lord Castlereagh's dismissal, "lest circumstances should have given to his removal, at that period of the session, a character which it was certainly no part of Mr. Canning's wish that it should bear."—These men actually glory in their shame!—This dispute has however fully disclosed the projector of the Golgotha Expedition; and Lord Castlereagh is the man. This deadly diversion was to be expected from such a character; but Mr. Canning and his Colleagues are yet to explain to the public their reasons for suffering Lord Castlereagh to originate and conduct to its termination an Expedition of such magnitude, after they had judged him incapable of serving the country. What will the Irish feel when they hear of "Lord Camden being the near connexion and most confidential friend of Lord Castlereagh!" What remembrances will be awakened, what sensations of horror excited, in the bosoms of that noble but much-abused people!

Taking into consideration all these wretched squabbles at home, and our more than wretched Expeditions abroad, it may with reason be asked, for what is the British Nation

paying such enormous sums to their Rulers, when certainly they could not be worse governed were their affairs entrusted to any dozen shopkeepers chosen by lot? With SPENCER PERCEVAL for the head, and Lords CHATHAM and WELLINGTON for the arms, the nation is truly in a very promising condition! In the mean time, our brave troops are sacrificed by thousands, taxes and taxgatherers increase, a Jubilee is to be celebrated because the King has grown old, and BONAPARTE rejoices.

On Wednesday his MAJESTY arrived at the QUEEN'S house, from Windsor, and held a private levee, at which the following had the honour of being presented;—

Earl BATHURST, on being appointed his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir SAMUEL HOOD, on his being created a Baronet.

Lieut. Col. GORDON, on his being appointed to the Commissariat.

Sir SIDNEY SMITH, on his marriage to Lady Rumbold.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. WOOD and ATKINS, on their election to their office.

Viscount CASTLEREAGH had an audience of his MAJESTY, and delivered up his seals of office. Mr. CANNING had also an audience of his MAJESTY, and delivered up his seals of office. His MAJESTY held a Privy Council, at which Earl BATHURST was sworn in Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.—Lord CASTLEREAGH remained in the Palace from two till a quarter before five.—Mr. CANNING appeared in good health; he walked nearly as well as if he had not received any wound. He only remained in the Palace forty minutes.—After Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. CANNING had delivered up their seals, both went to their late respective offices, for the purpose of taking away their private papers, &c.

Mr. O'KEEFE, to whom the Stage is indebted for many eccentric productions, and who has been blind for nearly 20 years, has recovered his sight.

In all countries, and in all ages, the people have had a privilege to express their approbation and disappointment at public representations. It was so in the Greek, it was so in the Roman Theatres; and HORACE compares the noise which the People made on these occasions to the raging of the sea;—Mr. CHURCHILL says,

> To clap or hiss, all have an equal claim,
> The Cobler's and his Lordship's right the same.
> All join for their subsistence; all expect
> Free leave to praise their worth—their faults correct.
>
> *Apology*, 196, &c.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 53.

LYCEUM.

Mr. WRENCH, who has lately made his appearance among the Drury-lane Company, in the characters of *Belcour* in the *West Indian*, and *Tristram Fickle* in the *Weathercock*, has been the Lewis of York and Bath, and has spoilt himself for high comedy by a too familiar acquaintance with low. He failed in the elegant *West Indian*, a character more polished by nature than perhaps any other in the whole range of the drama, and of whom it may be almost said that he has a genius for *the gentleman*. In the midst of all his agony of mind at his disappointed love and his appointed duel, he finds time to apologize to *Mr. Stockwell* for being so self-occupied in his presence, and interrupts his poignant reflections with, "Pray, never mind me, Sir."—"Mr. Stockwell, I am bad company to you." *Act.* 4. *Sc.* 10.—This is of a piece with the high breeding of SHAKSPEARE'S *King Lear*, who in the midst of distraction has thought and leisure to be polite: "Pray you undo this button: Thank you, Sir." *Act* 5, *Sc. last.* Mr. WRENCH did not at all enter into this unconquerable politeness in *Belcour*, and was boisterous where he ought to have been only lively. The elegant and sententious prose of Mr. CUMBERLAND, Mr. WRENCH delivered much as Mr. RAYMOND would do it; and indeed the former gentleman in voice and manner often reminded us of the latter. Although Mr. ELLISTON'S delivery of mere declamation, whether in tragedy or comedy, savoured, in the present writer's opinion, too much of rant, yet where humour was the theme, there was an elegant dryness, and, in high comedy altogether, an easy assurance, which Mr. WRENCH must not look to have. In comedy, therefore, he will be an inadequate substitute for Mr. ELLISTON, although his performance of *Tristram Fickle* promised him no bad successor, both to that gentleman, and to the younger characters of Mr. BANNISTER, in farce. If Mr. WRENCH had not the gentility of Mr. ELLISTON in *Belcour*, he had more than that of Mr. BANNISTER in *Tristram Fickle*, and looked more like the young gentleman playing antics than ever Mr. BANNISTER has done in that character, the actual age of that excellent comedian disqualifying him for a youthful stage-appearance, and his theatrical habits for a genteel one. Mr. WRENCH played this character better than ever it has been done in London, and, in his mimickry of the bar, shewed capabilities, which it is to be hoped he will take with him to Westminster-hall the ensuing term, and bring us back an imitation of the manner of one of our most eminent counsel. Not that the present writer overvalues such things: mimickry now-a-days is rife; and, learned and unlearned, we all mimick. But in the character of *Tristram Fickle*, there is room for such garnish, the stage is the place for mimickry, and we might as well have it. To sum up Mr. WRENCH'S character, and at the same time to cram as much meaning as possible into as few words, even though it should be at the expence of "pattering with" the reader "in a double sense," he is a promising actor of *quick parts*.

B. F.

During the week COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE has exhibited a scene of confusion and violence, perhaps unparalleled in theatrical history. The dispute has ended in a brutal appeal to force; and the Pit has been metamorphosed into a pugilistic arena, where all the blackguards of London, the Jew prize-fighters, Bow-street runners, hackney-coach helpers, and vagabonds returned from transportation, have ranged themselves on the side of the Managers. Most people have thought that these allies of the Proprietors were hired for the express purpose of compelling the public to submit to the new prices; but such an idea must be scouted altogether, when the well-known attachment of these persons to decorum and "social order" is taken into due consideration. That *Dutch Sam*, and a host of other *gentlemen*, have regularly been admitted with orders into the Pit—that *Mendoza* has for days together distributed dozens of orders to all his very respectable friends, which orders were known to be signed J. BRANDON—and that previously to their taking

possession of the Pit, they have been regaled with beer and spirits, in order to elevate them to the proper tone for putting into execution their laudable intentions, is indeed placed beyond all doubt. But who can suppose for one moment that Mr. HARRIS, or Mr. KEMBLE, could authorise such doings, after Mr. JAMES BRANDON, Box-book-keeper, had made oath that no such orders had been issued *by Mr. Kemble?* Here then is the dilemma: a host of blackguards attend the Theatre to support the advance of prices; they assault and knock down any person who shews an inclination to resist the Proprietors; they go in with orders themselves, and are daily seen in the act of distributing them to others; yet Mr. BRANDON asserts, on oath, that such orders are not given *by Mr. Kemble?* Who then are they given by? is the natural question. If they are not *given* by Mr. KEMBLE, they may be *given* by Mr. BRANDON, or any other theatrical understrapper.—Mr. BISH, of Cornhill, says, in a letter under his signature, "that I saw him myself, and can bring ten respectable persons who also saw him, to prove that *Mendoza*, for several days past, distributed a considerable number of orders of free admission to Covent-garden Theatre, to such persons as were more likely to break than keep the peace."—Mr. TACKLE, of Villiers-street, Strand, states, that on Tuesday evening he went into the pit, where he saw a lad, "who had been making some trifling opposition to the performances, seized by the descendants of Abraham, dragged and beaten in a most wanton and cruel manner. I moved forward," continues Mr. TACKLE, "and was endeavouring to expostulate with the Jew who held the youth on the seat, when the whole party immediately left him, and proceeded in dragging me out with the utmost violence. One of the rascals struck me, whilst on the ground, a blow on the head with a stick, the effects of which I now feel. *Moses Abraham*, who was at the head of the gang, has charged me with a violent assault, by striking him, &c. but I am not without hopes, not only to foil this fellow, but to punish him for his brutality."—And Mr. POWELL, of Camden Town, publicly declares, that a tradesman with whom he was acquainted, had shewn in a shop two double orders for the Pit, which had been given him by *Mendoza* on Wednesday, the Jew cutting them from "a sheet of paper, of which he had two, *covered with these orders* for the pit and boxes. *Dutch Sam* was present, and was boasting of his exploits in breaking the peace, and of the mischief he had done to many of his Majesty's subjects at the Theatre last night.—*Mendoza* then offered to furnish any number of orders to persons who would make a d——d *row in support of the Managers.*" These orders were signed by Mr. HARRIS; so that Mr. BRANDON swore the truth when he denied that Mr. KEMBLE signed them. Can any thing be more honourable and dignified?

With the aid of these scoundrels, the Police Officers have prevented the expression of the public disapprobation for these several nights, until the commencement of the half-price, when the genuine voice has obtained such an ascendancy, that the performances have ended in dumb shew as usual. A Proclamation from Bow-street has been posted about the streets, expressing the determination of the Magistrates to prevent the breach of the peace by rioting at the Theatre.—They should, however, have commenced by ordering into custody that ferocious set described above, who not only have broken the peace, but who went to the Theatre for that express purpose.

Lord YARMOUTH and Mr. BERKELEY CRAVEN, of pugilistic taste, were among the supporters of the Managers in the Pit on Friday evening. They were recognised and hissed by the People.—The opposition at half-price was as determined as ever, and there really appears little prospect of peace.

Mr. KEMBLE has for some nights past prudently avoided addressing the house. After making so many servile bows to the Galleries, and repeatedly prating about "the most enlightened audience in the world," he may reasonably be ashamed of shewing his face to that very audience, when their lives had been put in peril by bribed ruffians, sent in either by himself or his colleagues. This may be Italian or Spanish dealing; but it is not English; it is not honest. Mr. BRANDON, too, must give an explanation of his Bow-street evidence, where he declared his utter ignorance of the issuing of orders to his Jewish friends; for it has been most satisfactorily proved that many of the orders distributed by *Mendoza* were signed J. BRANDON. What an excellent cause that must be, which requires such arts to support it!

Such is the state of this "national Theatre," which promised so much rational and classical amusement! If the Proprietors were even right in their advance of price, they do not merit it for the *manner* in which they have attempted to carry their point. Instead of a gentlemanly demeanour and a conciliatory conduct, they have allied themselves with ruffians, and resorted to brutal force, of which they will find ample reason to repent in their diminished finances, and in the public contempt. Why have they not complied with the general wish, and exhibited the items of their expenditure? Why is concealment necessary, if the sweeping statement of their Committee be correct? When their advocates (the *Post* and the prize-fighters) boast of the respectability of this Committee, it is quite necessary to remind them that one of that "highly respectable body," Sir CHARLES PRICE, has been solemnly pronounced by the City of London to be "*unworthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens!*"—Pray, Messrs. HARRIS, KEMBLE, *Post*, and *Prize-fighters*, what has Sir CHARLES done, since that awful vote, to entitle him to *confidence?* Is he not the same oily courtier as ever, or has his repeated closettings with those "highly respectable" Gentlemen of the Committee, and his interviews with the unbending Monarch of the Stage, purified him from all those unseemly qualities, which compelled *those who knew him best*,—his fellow citizens,—to vote him unworthy of their confidence? No, no; Sir Charles is still the same, and those of the West will put no more confidence in him than those of the East.—The Proprietors may gain the advance of price, but they will lose irrecoverably the respect of every lover of decorum, of every admirer of liberal and dignified conduct.

Among the numerous Placards exhibited at Govent-Garden, the following were the most admired:—

"Resist the imposition, and the arrogance and obstinacy of the Black Prince must be humbled."

"Let no monopoly flourish!"

"No garbled accounts—items! items!"

"Persevere, and you will conquer."

"In an English Theatre all should see and be seen. No Private boxes."

"The public will never be satisfied with the partial report of the select few."

"The Drama's laws the Drama's patrons give,
And those that live to please, must please to live."

"And it came to pass, that John Bull was sorely vext, and smote the Israelites."

"The *Times* and *Post* are bought and sold,
By Kemble's pride and Kemble's gold,"

"No private performances in private withdrawing rooms in a public Theatre."

"Old prices—quite sufficient to fill the pockets of the Kemble family."

"Christian Managers and Jew supporters."

"No *Morning Post* should condemn John Bull's placards,
When it lies through thick and thin to support the blackguards,"

"Who support the Managers?
Profligate Jews and hir'd ruffians,"

"No hir'd ruffians, boxers, or thieftakers, to insult the public."

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

This present Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1809, will be presented, by an entire New Company of Performers, and not acted these sixty years, a Tragi-Comedy, called

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE,

Principal Characters by Messrs. Mendoza, Belcher, Gregson, Cribb, Will Perry, Harry Lee, Dutch Sam, Solly, Richmond, and Pittong.—To conclude with a Grand Chorus of hired Ruffians, fighting Israelites, and Bow-street Officers.—Preceding the Play, Mr. K———e will recite the celebrated popular Address, called, "Set a Beggar on Horseback and he will ride to the Devil;" and at the end of the third act he will sing a new Comic Song, written and composed expressly for the occasion, entitled

"I cring'd and I bow'd 'till a fortune I made,
Then I bulli'd my masters, and knock'd up the trade,"

To which will be added, for the third time, a new Melo-Drama, called

THE BEAR-GARDEN; or, JOHN BULL, BULLIED.

Performers as before.—The above Pieces having been received with the most unbounded and reiterated applause, will be repeated every evening until further notice.—For the better accommodation of the public, and to give greater spirit to the performance, the Stage will in future be removed into the centre of the Pit.

N. B. Mother C. of C—— S——, is appointed Keeper of the Private Boxes, with a very liberal salary.

Boxes 7s. Pit 4s. Gallery 2s. Second Gallery 1s.

Accounts have been received from South America, of the new Viceroy, BALTASAR HIDALGO DE CISNEROS, having entered on his official functions. He has published a very strong Proclamation to the inhabitant of Buenos Ayres, in which he makes very free with the character of BONAPARTE and his soldiery, which last he qualifies with the title of *vermin*. It seems that the ancient system of Spain, with regard to her colonies, will be adhered to by the Junta; it therefore will be a question for the Cabinet of Great Britain to resolve, how far it is wise to strengthen that union between Old Spain and her American colonies, while by their laws of exclusion, every bale of merchandize will be liable to the payment of whatever arbitrary duties the Supreme Government may think proper to impose.

BONAPARTE is expected shortly in Holland. The situation of that country is deplorable; LOUIS BONAPARTE, in a recent speech to the Magistrates of Amsterdam, says,—"Our situation is bad, and grows worse daily, from the unforeseen attack of the English, and from the injustice, hatred, and opposition which we have not deserved."

THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 16, 1809.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat	80s. 94s. 104s. 0d.		Grey Pease	50s. 56s. 0d.	
Fine -	108s. 112s. 0d.		Beans,	60s. 65s. 0d.	
Rye - -	52s. 58s. 0d.		Ticks,	50s. 56s. 0d.	
Barley -	50s. 56s. 0d.		Oats -	28s. 32s. 36s. 0d.	
Malt - -	78s. 86s. 0d.		Polands -	38s. 40s. 6d.	
White Pease	9 s. 100s. 0d.		Potatoe, &c. -	41s. 0d.	

Rape-Seed, 50l. 0s. to 54l. 0s. per Last.

PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine Flour - - - -	90s. to 95s. per Sack.
Seconds - - - - -	85s. to 90s. ditto.
Bran - - - - - -	14s. to 16s. 0d. per Quarter.
Fine Pollard - -	32s. to 25s. 0d. ditto.

Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat per Quarter, 104s. 10d.—Rye, 64s. 5d.—Barley, 50s. 2d.—Oats, 31s. 9d.—Beans, 61s. 0d.—Pease, 61s. 8d.—Oatmeal per Boll, 51s. 7d.

UXBRIDGE.

CORN-INSPECTOR'S RETURN.—OCT. 12.

Wheat per ld.	22l. to 32l. 0s.	Beans, -	2l. 16s. to 3l. 5s.
Barley, pr. q.	2l. 2s. to 2l. 6s.	Old -	0l. 0s. to 1. 0s.
Oats -	1l. 14s. to 2l. 2s.	Pease -	2l. 13s. to 2l. 18s.

SMITHFIELD.—MONDAY, OCT. 16.

To sink the Offal.—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Veal	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.
Lamb . .	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE THIS DAY.

Beasts, about 3250.—Sheep and Lambs, 20,500.

Pigs.....300. | Calves .....240.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Hay....£5 5 0 to	£6 10	Straw....£2 0 to	£2 16
Clover....5 5 0 to	7 5		

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS.

By the Carcase.

Beef	3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.		Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.		Pork	6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.	
Lamb . .	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.				

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR,

Computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Oct. 11, 1809, is 2l. 12s. 9¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

	BAGS.		POCKETS.
Kent	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Kent	5l. 12s. to 7l. 7s.
Sussex	4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.	Sussex	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.
Essex	4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s.	Farnham	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. 68⅛⅜	Omnium .....1¼ prem.
3 per Cent. Red. 67⅞⅛	Long Ann.....
4 per Cent..... 82⅜⅞	Exch. Bills.....6s. 12s. prem.
Navy..... 99¼	India Bonds..19s. 26s. prem.
Consols for Acc. 69⅛	Lottery Tickets, 21l. 7s.

THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I was a little surprised to find my name* inserted in your Paper of Sunday last, as the person that addressed the audience at the New Theatre Covent Garden, and as having received a reprimand from the Governor of the Bank for the same; I beg leave to say I never was in Covent Garden Theatre, nor do I feel at all interested in theatrical concerns; and if you will have the goodness to correct the error, it may prevent some unpleasant observations, and will at the same time oblige your obedient Servant, J. Leete.

Bank of England, Oct. 11, 1809.

* This has been merely an error of *name:* it was not Mr. Leete, but Mr. John Lees, of the Investigator's Office, Bank, who addressed the audience at Covent Garden, and who was called before the Governor shortly after Mr. Kemble's visit.—The fact of the interference is notorious.—*Exam.*

MR. WAITHMAN.

Mr. Examiner,

The very distinguished notice with which a communication * lately made by me was honoured, induces me again to trouble you; feeling a natural confidence, that if your impartiality could extend so far as to treat with polite attention observations which implicated yourself, you will not suffer those to be neglected or concealed from the public eye, which relate to other persons.

By your last Sunday's report of the Common Council proceedings, it appears evident that Mr. Waithman endeavoured (in his Anti-Jubilee speech) to make his fellow councilmen believe, that his Majesty was posessed *only* of *private* virtues; and, indeed, that he had never done any act worthy of the nation's gratitude. This, I say, I think appears plainly to have been the intention (and was doubtless the effect on many sapient citizens) of this speech. I should have contentedly suffered this oration to pass unnoticed, (presuming ignorance in excuse of it), had not Mr. Waithman cited Blackstone, and had he not also professed an exorbitant share of loyalty. But under these circumstances I consider silence would be very blameable.

What will be the astonishment of every lover of candor upon finding that in this very quotation from Blackstone, respecting the annual taxes, Mr. Waithman has made a false statement of three millions of money in ten †. This mistake certainly passes but an ill compliment on Mr. Waithman's accuracy, if it do not affect his veracity. But what will be said of his veracity by those who heard him boasting of his loyalty, and endeavouring at the same time to persuade the inhabitants of the Metropolis that their Sovereign possessed no public virtue, when he could not be ignorant of the facts contained in the following passages from the same author, for they are within a dozen pages of his own quotation? "His present Majesty having soon after his accession *spontaneously* signified his consent, that his hereditary revenues might be so disposed of as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the Public; and having graciously accepted the limited sum of 800,000*l.* per annum, for the support of his Civil List," &c. which he mentions was afterwards raised to 900,000*l.* He then points out the beneficial result of this arrangement, and proceeds thus:—"and the Public is still a gainer of near 100,000 per annum by this disinterested conduct of his Majesty."—See *Blackstone's Commentaries*, Vol. I. page 333.

If I did not fear being intrusive, I would here copy the whole of the noble exhortation to loyalty and freedom which concludes this chapter, (on the King's Revenue); but I cannot forbear observing, that its dignified author tells Englishmen that they ought to hope for a "long, very long" continuance of the Reign of his present Majesty, "who (he says) in all those public Acts that have *personally proceeded from himself*, hath manifested the highest veneration for the free Constitution of Britain, and in more than one instance remarkably strengthened its outworks."

I know not what odd sort of ontology Mr. Waithman may have studied, to enable him to construe these into *private* virtues; but I believe every man of common sense will deem such a construction as ridiculous as any of the blunders about Cressy and Henry the Great, which were used by the booby (pardon this appropriate epithet) who brought forward the motion.

Now taking this matter in the most favourable point of view, I think no reasonable being can hereafter place the least reliance on the assertions of a man, whose observation is contracted to such a narrow focus, as to select only ill-natured, nay false objects. Indeed I believe very few unprejudiced persons will think that man worthy of the least credit, who in the face of his fellow-citizens, (I must say it), impudently boasts the possession of superlative loyalty, while he falsely states one circumstance to his King's prejudice, and artfully conceals others because they tend to his King's glory.

I shall conclude with a sentence from Mr. Waithman's speech, by saying it would be remarkable, indeed, "could honest men be deceived any longer by such hypocrisy."—I am, Sir, your's most obediently, A Reader.

22d September, 1809.

* See Political Examiner, No. 82.

† See Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I. pages 328, 333.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Mr. Editor—If fatalism made a part of my creed, I should confess my belief that the Directors of our Marine, like Pharoah of old, are hardened in their follies, and compelled like him to persevere in the destructive schemes which are bringing ruin and disgrace to our habitations.—To what less than madness, folly, or necessity, can the neglect of proper means to protect our trade in the narrow seas be attributed?—The nation boasts of an annihilating Navy, yet are unable or unwilling to put a stop to the depredations of a class of vessels never formidable, at present contemptible, were the proper means resorted to.—What can be the motives of the Board of Admiralty, I know not. To suppose them ignorant of the means to check those nightly depredations, is to deny the Gentlemen that small proportion of nautical understanding an acquaintance with a coal barge would give them. To attribute their conduct to a neglect of duty, or a contempt of the safety of his Majesty's subjects and their property, is more than malice could think of; yet one or the other of these causes must exist, and if the first,—Hear, ye sapient Directors of the British Navy—would it move your risible faculties to mirth

did you see a professing sportsman coursing a hare with mastiffs?—Could you refrain from laughter at the turtle-fed cur of an Alderman and Baronet sweating his unweildly carcase in the race, in emulation of a Barclay?—Yet think you it less ridiculous to employ a heavy, unwieldly gun-brig, to catch the swift-sailing lugger?—How must the pleased slaves of the Gallic Ruler laugh at the futile attempts of your snail-creeping craft, dragging their unweildly hulls along in mockery of the chase?—Is it not reasonable, Mr. Editor, to conjecture that our neighbours possess either a superior genius in the structure of this class of vessels, or that the management of them cannot be attained by our Seamen?—Yet so far from this being the fact, there is no branch of the French Marine in which the inferiority of that nation is more apparent. The luggers built at Dover, Deal, and Folkstone, are every way superior to the French, and the working of them will bear no comparison. That nation ever wanted the spirit to carry sail equal to the capacity of their boats; and their activity is less in the management of them. Why then are they not adopted, and what is the reason that a stimulus is not applied to the encouragement of this service?—There was a time when the City of London would and did give rewards for the protection of trade and the destruction of privateers; but now, unmeaning squabbles about who shall pay the feast, and how poverty, disgrace, and sorrow, shall be mocked by ill-timed show and waste, employ their solemn deliberations. If, Sir, these Gentlemen would consider the disgrace of suffering this evil to continue,—they would feel the necessity of remonstrating with their Lordships, and relieve the inhabitants of Dover from the chagrin of seeing the enemy approach their shores with impunity, and their brethren carried into captivity from under the walls of their native land. A Constant Reader.

Edward-street, Portman square.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No. I.—LETTER SENT IN DUPLICATE TO EARL GREY AND LORD GRENVILLE.

My Lord, *Windsor, Saturday, Sept.* 23, 1809.

The Duke of Portland having signified to his Majesty his intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his Grace's health, his Majesty has authorized Lord Liverpool, in conjunction with myself, to communicate with your Lordship and Lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration.

I hope, therefore, that your Lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his Majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey of his Majesty's pleasure.

I think it proper to add, for your Lordship's information, that Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Spencer Perceval.

No. II.—ANSWER FROM EARL GREY.

Sir, *Howick, Sept* 26.

I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that in consequence of the Duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his Majesty's service, his Majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the Earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined Administration, and expressing a hope, that in consequence of this communication I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

Had his Majesty been pleased to signify that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his Royal pleasure.

But when it is proposed to me to communicate with his Majesty's present Ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined Administration with them, I feel that I should be wanting in duty to his Majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly at a moment like the present be attended with some inconvenience.

I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his Majesty, humbly intreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his Royal Person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication, which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled Government. I am, &c. Grey.

No. III.—FIRST ANSWER FROM LORD GRENVILLE.

Sir, *Boconnoc, Sept.* 25, 1809.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant, and understanding it as an official notification of his Majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands.

I must beg leave to defer until my arrival all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates. I have, &c.

Grenville.

No. IV.—SECOND ANSWER FROM LORD GRENVILLE.

Sir, *September* 29, 1809.

Having last night arrived here in humble obedience to his Majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity under which I feel myself of declining the communication proposed in your letter; being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

I trust I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of personal hostility, nor in a desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences.

To compose, not to inflame the divisions of the Empire has always been my anxious wish, and is now more than ever the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing Administration could, I am confident, in no respect contribute to this object; nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle.

This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal if made while the Government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its Members.

My objections are not personal—they apply to the principle of the Government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting, in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his Majesty, accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire at all times to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service. I have, &c. Grenville.

No. V.—LETTER FROM MR. PERCEVAL TO LORD GRENVILLE.

My Lord, *September* 29, 1809.

I lost no time in communicating to Lord Liverpool your Lordship's letter of this day.

It is with great concern we have learnt from it, that your Lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

In proposing to your Lordship and Lord Grey, under his

Majesty's authority, to communicate with Lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your Lordship to the present Administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended Administration, no idea existed in our minds of the necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side.

Your Lordship may rest assured, that in communicating to his Majesty the necessity under which you feel yourself of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your Lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your Lordship's unvaried zeal for his Majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

I cannot conclude without expressing the satisfaction of Lord Liverpool and myself at your Lordship's assurance, that the failure is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility. I have, &c. &c. SP. PERCEVAL.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD CASTLEREAGH AND MR. CANNING.

SIR, *St. James's-square, Sept.* 19, 1809.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statement of the circumstances which preceded the recent resignations.—It is enough for me, with a view to the immediate object of this letter, to state, that it appears a proposition had been agitated, without any communication with me, for my removal from the War Department; and that you, towards the close of the last Session, having urged a decision upon this question, with the alternative of your seceding from the Government, procured a positive promise from the Duke of Portland (the execution of which you afterwards considered yourself entitled to enforce), that such removal should be carried into effect. Notwithstanding this promise, by which I consider you pronounced it unfit that I should remain charged with the conduct of the War, and by which my situation as a Minister of the Crown was made dependent upon your will and pleasure, you continued to sit in the same Cabinet with me, and to leave me not only in the persuasion that I possessed your confidence and support as a colleague, but you allowed me, in breach of every principle of good faith, both public and private, though thus virtually superseded, to originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise of the most arduous and important nature, with your apparent concurrence, and ostensible approbation.

You were fully aware that if my situation in the Government had been disclosed to me, I could not have submitted to remain one moment in office, without the entire abandonment of my private honour and public duty. You knew I was deceived, and you continued to deceive me.

I am aware, it may be said, which I am ready to acknowledge, that when you pressed for a decision for my removal, you also pressed for its disclosure, and that it was resisted by the Duke of Portland, and some members of the Government supposed to be my friends. But I never can admit that you have a right to make use of such a plea, in justification of an act affecting my honour, nor that the sentiments of others could justify an acquiescence in such a delusion on your part, who had yourself felt and stated its unfairness. Nor can I admit that the head of any administration, or any supposed friend (whatever may be their motives), can authorize or sanction any man in such a course of long and persevering deception. For were I to admit such a principle, my honour and character would be from that moment in the discretion of persons wholly unauthorized, and known to you to be unauthorized, to act for me in such a case. It was therefore your act and your conduct which deceived me; and it is impossible for me to acquiesce in being placed in a situation by you, which no man of honour could knowingly submit to, nor patiently suffer himself to be betrayed into, without forfeiting that character.

I have no right, as a public man, to resent your demanding upon public grounds my removal from the particular office I have held, or even from the Administration, as a condition of your continuing a Member of the Government. But I have a distinct right to expect that a proposition, justifiable in itself, shall not be executed in an unjustifiable manner, and at the expence of my honour and reputation. And I consider that you were bound, at least, to avail yourself of the same alternative, namely, your own resignation, to take yourself out of the predicament of practising such a deceit towards me, which you did exercise in demanding a decision for my removal.

Under these circumstances, I must require that satisfaction from you to which I feel myself entitled to lay claim.

I am, &c. CASTLEREAGH.

The Right Hon. George Canning.

MY LORD, *Gloucester-Lodge, Sept.* 20, 1809.

The tone and purport of your Lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will cheerfully give to your Lordship the satisfaction which you require.

I am, &c. GEORGE CANNING.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

The following is the statement of Mr. Canning, on the subject of the difference which led to the recent duel:—

It is perfectly true, that so long ago as Easter, Mr. Canning had represented to the Duke of Portland the insufficiency (in his opinion) of the Government, as then constituted, to carry on the affairs of the country, under all the difficulties of the times, and had requested that, unless some change should be effected in it, he might be permitted to resign his office.—It is equally true, that in the course of the discussion which arose out of this representation, it was proposed to Mr. Canning, and accepted by him, as the condition of his consenting to retain the seals of the Foreign Office, that a change should be made in the War Department.

But it is not true that the time at which that change was ultimately proposed to be made, was of Mr. Canning's choice; and it is not true that he was party or consenting to the concealment of that intended change from Lord Castlereagh.

With respect to the concealment, Mr. Canning, some short time previous to the date of Lord Castlereagh's letter, without the smallest suspicion of the existence of any intention on the part of Lord Castlereagh to make such an appeal to Mr. Canning as this letter contains, but upon information that some misapprehension did exist as to Mr. Canning's supposed concurrence in the reserve which had been practised towards Lord Castlereagh, transmitted to one of Lord Castlereagh's most intimate friends, to be communicated whenever he might think proper, the copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Canning to the Duke of Portland in the month of July, in which Mr. Canning requests, "in justice to himself, that it may be remembered, whenever hereafter this concealment shall be alledged (as he doubts not that it will) against him, as an act of injustice towards Lord Castlereagh, that it did not originate in his suggestion;—that so far from desiring it, he conceived, however erroneously, Lord Camden to be the sure channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh; and that up to a very late period he believed such communication to have been actually made."

The copy of this letter, and of the Duke of Portland's answer to it, "acknowledging Mr. Canning's repeated remonstrances against the concealment," are still in the possession of Lord Castlereagh's friend.

The communication to Lord Camden, to which this letter refers, was made on the 28th April, with Mr. Canning's knowledge, and at his particular desire. Lord Camden being the near connection and most confidential friend of Lord Castlereagh, it never occurred to Mr. Canning, nor was it credible to him, till he received the most positive asseverations of the fact, that Lord Camden had kept back such a communication from Lord Castlereagh.

With respect to the period at which the change in the War Department was to take place, Mr. Canning was induced, in the first instance, to consent to its postponement till the rising of Parliament, partly by the representations made to himself of the inconveniences of any change in the middle of a Session, but principally from a consideration of the particular circumstance, under which Lord Castlereagh stood in the House of Commons

after Easter; circumstances which would have given to his removal at that period of the Session, a character which it was certainly no part of Mr. Canning's wish that it should bear.

Mr. Canning, however, received the most positive promise, that a change in the War Department should take place immediately upon the close of the Session. When that time arrived, the earnest and repeated entreaties of most of Lord Castlereagh's friends in the Cabinet, were employed to prevail upon Mr. Canning to consent to the postponement of the arrangement.

At length, and most reluctantly, he did give his consent to its being postponed to the period proposed by Lord Castlereagh's friends, viz. the termination of the Expedition then in preparation; but he did so upon the most distinct and solemn assurances, that whatever might be the issue of the Expedition, the change should take place at that period; that the Seals of the War Department should then be offered to Lord Wellesley (the person for whose accession to the Cabinet, Mr. Canning was known to be most anxious), and that the interval should be diligently employed by Lord Castlereagh's friends in preparing Lord Castlereagh's mind to acquiesce in such an arrangement.

It was therefore matter of astonishment to Mr. Canning, when at the issue of the Expedition, he reminded the Duke of Portland, that the time was now come for his Grace's writing to Lord Wellesley, to find, that so far from the interval having been employed by Lord Castlereagh's friends in preparing Lord Castlereagh for the change, the same reserve had been continued towards him, against which Mr. Canning had before so earnestly remonstrated. Being informed of this circumstance by the Duke of Portland, and learning at the same time from his Grace, that there were other difficulties attending the promised arrangement, of which Mr. Canning had not before been apprised; and that the Duke of Portland had himself come to a determination to retire from office, Mr. Canning instantly, and before any step whatever had been taken towards carrying the promised arrangement into effect, withdrew his claim, and requested the Duke of Portland to tender his (Mr. Canning's) resignation, at the same time with his Grace's, to the King. This was on Wednesday the 6th of September, previously to the Levee of that day.

All question of the performance of the promise made to Mr. Canning being thus at an end, the reserve which Lord Castlereagh's friends had hitherto so perseveringly practised towards Lord Castlereagh, appears to have been laid aside. Lord Castlereagh was now made acquainted with the nature of the arrangement which had been intended to have been proposed to him.

What may have been the reasons which prevented Lord Castlereagh's friends from fulfilling the assurances given to Mr. Canning, that Lord Castlereagh's mind should be prepared by their communications for the arrangement intended to be carried into effect; and what the motives for the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh after that arrangement had ceased to be in contemplation, it is not for Mr. Canning to explain.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

Monday night a Gentleman of the name of Scott was brought before Mr. Read, the Sitting Magistrate, charged with behaving in a riotous manner in Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Brandon stated, that he had marked Mr. Scott, as being particularly active in behaving in a very outrageous and riotous manner in the Boxes of Covent Garden Theatre, during the last and two preceding nights, and being very active in affixing placards to the front of the boxes. Another witness corroborated this statement. He was ordered to find bail, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each. Mr. Scott was also charged with assaulting two Gentlemen, who were in the box with him when the placard was taken from him. He was ordered to find bail.—A young Gentleman of the name of Patmore was charged with assaulting Solomon Hinds, who stated that he was in the pit, and observing a gentleman distributing a large quantity of printed papers, he snatched a parcel from him, when he was beset by a great number of the audience, and driven into the pit passage, at which time Mr. Patmore struck him with his stick on his hand. Mr. P. positively denied the charge, and said he had only that instant come in at half-price. Solomon Hinds being positive he received the blow from him, he was ordered to find bail.

On Tuesday night James Andrews was brought to this office, charged with distributing the following hand-bill:—

"*MENDOZA AND KEMBLE.*

"It is a notorious fact, that the Managers of Covent-garden Theatre have, both yesterday and to day, furnished Daniel Mendoza, the fighting Jew, with a prodigious number of Pit Orders for Covent-garden Theatre, which he has distributed to Dutch Sam, and such other of the pugilistic tribe as would attend, and engage to assault every person who had the courage to express their disapprobation of the Managers' attempt to ram down the New Prices. This shameful abuse in the Managers shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lord Chamberlain.—Oct. 10, 1809."

Mr. James Brandon stated, *on his oath*, that, to his knowledge, no such orders were issued by Mr. Kemble; and that if such orders had been issued for the above purpose, he must of necessity have known of it.

Andrews, in his defence, said, the hand-bills were given to him by a gentleman near the Royal Exchange, with a shilling for his trouble, to distribute them near the theatre; that observing the name of a respectable printer to them (Mr. Whiting) he considered he was not doing wrong in circulating them; that he got his bread by distributing bills, having for the last 15 months been engaged by Mr. Bish, who, he had no doubt, would give him a character.—Mr. Bish bailed him.

Mr. Blackburn, of the Borough, was charged with coming into the boxes at half-price, and ringing a dustman's bell. He was ordered to find bail.

Mr. Hewitson, the author, charged Messrs. Herbert and Mosineau with assaulting him at the Theatre. They also charged him with assaulting them. The affray between the parties happened by Mr. Hewitson going out during the beginning of the Opera, and, on his returning, Messrs. Herbert and Mossineau were with the crowd, waiting to go in at half price, and a dispute arose respecting Mr. Hewitson passing them. They were all ordered to find bail.

During the week a great number of persons have been dragged from the Theatre to this Office, charged with rioting in the Theatre. It was sufficient that they were *charged* by Mr. Brandon, or any other retainer of the Theatre, they were all ordered to find bail, some to the amount of 1000*l.* Among them were,—Mr. Burslem; Mr. Pocock, of Cheapside; Mr. Silverthorne, Kensington Gravel Pits; Mr. Stallard, Stockbroker, of Smithfield; Mr. Desmard, of Essex-street; Mr. Cheeks, of Hackney; and Mr. Waugh, of the Tower.—Mr. Stallard, it was asserted, had declared, that he had purchased a double order for the boxes, signed by Mr. Harris, for five shillings, in the street, of one of the Managers' hired ruffians,—and that this business would end in blood, for the Managers had hired a gang of ruffians. He was also charged with blowing a horn in the boxes.

On Friday, however, Mr. Thomas, of the Temple, who had been dragged out of the Theatre by the Police, boldly maintained his right to exercise his judgment; and Mr. GRAHAM said, he saw no ground for charging him with any *unlawful* expression of his sentiments. He was of course discharged. This conduct of Mr. GRAHAM is highly creditable to him.

On Friday an unfortunate maniac was brought in the custody of a constable for the cognizance of the Magistrates under the melancholy circumstances following:—

A poor working shoemaker, of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, represented that a few days ago, a decent woman, who had been a lodger in his house, urged by some motives for which she could not account, had swallowed a quantity of poison. She was seized in the street with the consequent effects, and taken to Coven-garden watch-house. Professional assistance was obtained for her immediately, but she

had taken so much of the poison, and was so long under its deadly operation, that all skill proved useless, and she died in a few hours. From the watch-house she was ultimately conveyed to her lodgings in the house of the witness preparatory to her interment. On Thursday evening the unhappy man, now in custody, came to the room in which the dead body lay, and said he was an acquaintance of her's, asked for some drink, and said he should not quit the place until his wife should come, and for whom, at his request, the witness sent. He then said he wanted to see another female lodger in the house; but as there had been some dispute between them, the witness declined calling her. When the wife came, on her entering the room, the unhappy man drew a pistol from his pocket obviously with an intent to shoot her; but the witness snatched it from him. He then took out another pistol and levelled it at her, but the witness immediately presented at him the pistol of which he had just disarmed him, and threatened to shoot him if he attempted to present it at any person in the room. This created a momentary diversion of the prisoner's purpose; and some other persons then coming into the room, he was disarmed and secured. On examining the pistols, each was found to be loaded with powder and three balls.

The prisoner declared his intent was to have first shot his wife, and afterwards himself, and then burst into a wild and incoherent train of expressions, accompanied by such frantic actions as left no doubt of his insanity.

From other evidence, it appeared that the prisoner was a porter at the Golden-cross, Charing-cross, was formerly an acquaintance of the deceased, for whom he had a strong attachment, and lamented his marriage with his present wife; and it was also shewn that the deceased had attempted to poison the wife of the prisoner, by giving her poisoned liquid in a cup, which most fortunately the wife, suspicious of her intention, threw into the fire, and thus escaped. The failure of this attempt was supposed to have urged her to suicide.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Monday a case of the most unparalleled barbarity was heard before the Magistrate of this office, *William Marlborough*, and *Ann*, his wife, were charged with starving almost to death their infant daughter, 6 years old, together with a series of other atrocious cruelties, hardly to be equalled, even in the History of Mrs. Brownrigg. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoners keep a potatoe-warehouse, in Goodge-street, Oxford-road, and that the little complainant is the offspring of a former marriage of the husband's. For reasons unknown, even to themselves, these unfeeling parents inflicted the most cruel hardships on the unhappy child; frequently, and for twenty-four hours at a time, did they abandon her to the cravings of hunger, without a morsel of bread to support her tender frame. The apartment to which she was consigned to pass the dreary night, was a cellar under ground, were pigs and potatoes were kept. A heap of rubbish, and a potatoe sack, formed a couch on which she was accustomed to lay her emaciated limbs to rest. But this, however horrible to relate, was not the worst of her sufferings. By way of wholesome chastisement, it was their constant practice almost to flay her alive with leathern thongs, at the ends of which were fastened pieces of iron wire. For many months was she thus exposed to the lingering tortures of these wretches, until at length the repeated cries of the unhappy sufferer excited the curiosity of the neighbours, and induced them to inquire into the cause of the frequent mournful groans which echoed from the prisoner's cellar. Means were found to interrogate the little brother of this unfortunate child, and from him they learnt the barbarous treatment his sister had experienced. On a sudden, the recital of her wretchedness excited the neighbourhood to rise against the authors of her sufferings; a considerable number of the inhabitants went in a body to the prisoners' house, and demanded the child to be delivered up. This they refused to do, when the party, no longer able to restrain the calls of humanity, rushed into the house, and after a good deal of search, found the wretched infant concealed under a bedstead, almost famished with hunger. Her miserable skeleton exhibited marks of the most sanguinary violence. The remnants of her flesh were cut and bruised in so shocking a manner as to deprive her of every appearance of humanity. In this state she was conveyed to one of the neighbouring houses, and offered some food, which she instantly devoured with the rapacity of a hungry tiger. The prisoners, who made some resistance, were in the mean time secured, and conveyed in custody to the watch-house. The only excuse they pleaded for this wanton cruelty was, that the child was so prone to pilfering, that they were obliged to resort to the severest punishment, in order to prevent her from coming to the gallows.—The Magistrate, however, having expressed a becoming indignation at their brutal conduct, ordered them to be committed for trial, and the Parish Officers were bound over to prosecute.—In the course of the day the mob broke every window in the house in Goodge-street.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Monday night about ten o'clock, as Mr. Hewitt, of Sloane-square, was returning home, he was met in the King's-road, Chelsea, by a single footpad, who, presenting a pistol to his breast, demanded his money, and having robbed him of a valuable gold watch, and what cash he had about him, made off across the fields towards Pimlico. Another robbery of a similar nature was committed the same night, about eight o'clock, by a fellow in a mask, on Chelsea Common.

About seven o'clock on Sunday evening, an alarming fire happened at a small house inhabited by Mr. Cleaver, a coal-dealer, in Clayton-street, near Kennington Common. The family were at Chapel when the flames were discovered, and notwithstanding the doors were burst open, the neighbours were unable to save a quantity of goods lately brought on the premises. The lower part of the house contained coals, wood, &c. which burnt rapidly, and made a strong light in the firmament. About nine o'clock the fire was extinguished. The damage done is confined to Mr. Cleaver's house and some stables backwards. The former is burnt to the ground.

On the morning of Saturday se'nnight, a well-dressed man was found murdered in the lane between Old Brompton and Kensington; he had received several deep gashes on the head, and it is supposed the murderer had also robbed him, as neither money nor watch were found upon him.

On Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, the house of Mr. Whitaker, on the south-side of West Smithfield, was broken open and robbed of upwards of 250*l.* in cash and notes; the robbers, after endeavouring to force the locks and bars, broke through the pannel of the street-door, three inches thick, by which they obtained admission to the premises. They got clear off.—Mr. Whitaker, who is well-known to the public as an elegant Musical Composer, has for several weeks been confined to his house by a fever.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of September, at Bath, Peter Anthony Sapte, Esq. many years a merchant of eminence in that City.

On the 7th instant, at his house in Doughty-street, Benjamin Winthrop, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, in the 71st year of his age.

Lately, at Smraditake, a bathing place in Moravia, the Howard of Austria, Count Von Berchtold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

On the 26th of September, aged 60, Mrs. Mary Cuxhead, late of Bermondsey, Surry. She had recently recovered from a long illness, and the night before her death she ate a hearty supper. Her death will be regretted by all who knew her. She was an affectionate mother and truly pious Christian.

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